

Position of John Quincy Adams in regard to the Anti-Slavery Movement.

The Editor of the *Emancipator* is for shielding JOHN QUINCY ADAMS from censure. For the purpose of refreshing the memories of abolitionists, in regard to the sentiments which Mr. A. has uttered, respecting slavery in the District of Columbia and in Florida—the anti-slavery movement, &c. we make the following extract from his speech in Congress, delivered January 21st, 1839.

It is equally well known to the House, and particularly to the country, that, in regard to petitions for the abolition of slavery, I said from the very first moment I offered any of them, that I was not prepared to grant the prayer they contained. I have so declared repeatedly in this House. Of all the anti-slavery petitions I have presented here, it is only those against the annexation of Texas (which I consider now out of the question) and those which call for the prohibition of the internal slave trade between the States, which I have been willing to vote for. I have repeatedly said that I would vote against all the others, unless on a free and full discussion of the whole subject in this House; I shall see that I can change my opinion. I am distinctly to say to this House, to the country, and to the world, that I have not changed my opinion; and if the question *was put this day*, I WOULD VOTE AGAINST IT.

Voted, That the thanks and sympathies of the Convention be extended to the agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, who have attended this meeting.

I hold no opinions which may not be changed by the force of argument after a full and fair discussion.

But do not, as far as for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, as at present advised, I would not vote for it. I say again, I would not vote in favor of it, if the question should come up this day.

And I retain the opinion after the lapse of six years since I presented the first petition on the subject, notwithstanding all the arguments I have seen; and many able arguments have I seen; I have read with great care all that is said on the abolition side of the question in their periodicals, journals, and pamphlets.

I have read them all; I have weighed and considered them well; and I have not yet seen reason to change my opinion. I wish them clearly to understand me.

I now say what my opinion is, (and I say it here openly,) that the abolitionists and the anti-slavery societies may take, in regard to me, what course they please. If I shall ever be again a candidate—which is not probable, for there is scarcely an even chance that I shall live to see another election—but if I am, though I should be sorry to lose their votes, I must abide the consequences. I have abode consequences often enough in the course of my life, and I must do it again. I am determined at all events, that they shall not misunderstand me. Some of their principal leaders do understand me perfectly well, and their declaration may save them some trouble, and me also.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. Adams's Letter to the Citizens of the United States, dated Quincy, May 21, 1839.

I wish to take no part in the controversies between the abolition and colonization societies, all of which I believe to have been formed under the influence of laudable motives, and all to promote the ultimate emancipation of the slaves in this Union. I believe the plans hitherto proposed by them all, so far as regards the abolition of slavery, utterly impracticable; and I believe them all equally liable, at this time, to the charge of perfidiousness persisting in the pursuit of objects obviously and notoriously impracticable.

The immediate abolition of slavery, therefore, in the District of Columbia, is no more in power of any member of Congress to effect than the immediate abolition of polygamy, or the immediate abolition of widow burning in Hindostan; and if it were possible even to introduce into the House of Representatives a bill to that effect, I should vote against it so long as I should know it to be not only unwise, but odious, to at least four-fifths of the people throughout the Union.

In a special manner should I be opposed to the enactment of a law to operate exclusively upon the people of the District of Columbia, against the will of that people and in compliance with petitions from persons not to be affected themselves by the law.

The Declaration of Independence derives all the just powers of government from the consent of the governed. When the people are represented in the legislative assembly, the consent of the whole must be inferred from the voice of the representative majority; but when the people are to be bound by law, and the legislative assembly wherein they have no representatives, their will must be ascertained by manifestations from themselves.

Now it is certain that a great majority of the inhabitants of the District are averse to the abolition of slavery among them by law, and would consider it as an unconstitutional violation of their rights of property. I hold the opinion that one human being cannot be made the property of another.

That persons and things are by the laws of Nature and of nature's God, so distinct that no human laws can transform either into the other. But this is not the opinion of the people of the District of Columbia; and in the enactment of laws to bear exclusively upon them, and not upon myself or my immediate constituents, I must be governed by their will, and not by my own.

These two reasons—the impracticability of accomplishing by law a measure of transcendent importance against the public opinion of four-fifths of the nation, and the injustice of enacting a law against the will of others upon whom it is to bear, and at the will of others upon whom it is not to operate at all—have been, and will continue to be, decisive with me against any proposal in Congress for the *immediate* abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Either of them would, if alone, bring me to the same conclusion.

I have believed, and still believe, that after such full and free discussion, any bill for the *immediate* abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, should be rejected in the House by a majority of at least forty-five, and that the bill, if it were to pass, would be of little value to you.

The committee subsequently reported in favor of striking out the entire clause respecting the instruction of the Senators and Representatives, &c. which was adopted by both branches of the Legislature!—And all to screen Messrs. Bates and Choate from even the slightest appearance of censure! Shame!

The Gag Law.

On submitting a proposition to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, that a Select Joint Committee be raised to consider what course the State should take in reference to the Gag Law in Congress:

Mr. Richardson said that it was high time that the free States at the North should speak out on this matter in tones not to be mistaken. Too long had they been controlled by the South in the exercise of some of the dearest privileges of freemen—too long had they submitted to outrages upon the essential rights of freedom—until it well nigh seemed that the genius of liberty had faded her hands and was weeping in despair beneath the rain of her temple. The right of petition—guaranteed to every citizen of our country by the Constitution, and as precious as any other thing secured by that compact, had been recklessly trampled under foot, and the patriotic people had been thrust aside by an unworthy crew of notice of Congress. It was time that this should cease, and Massachusetts should be the first to do it.

This, in connection with the third resolution, which was still before the meeting, was spoken to Phillips and Kelley.

Adjourned to Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Met at the appointed hour. The third resolution was taken up, and a warm and animated discussion ensued thereon, in which Dr. Hudson, Col. Mixter, Col. Fiske, and Mr. Swan participated. Dr. Martin moved that all after the word "bulwarks" be stricken out, and supported the amendment by some remarks.

Col. Mixter hoped the amendment would not prevail, as he was desirous that the resolution should be passed in such form as the agents present wished.

It was explained to him that this was a convention of the people of New Braintree, and that the resolutions would speak their opinions.

The question on the amendment was put and negatived. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met according to adjournment.

Resolved, That the two great parties, the Whig and Democratic, are both alike undeserving of the confidence and respect of any one who has the welfare and honor of his country at heart; for they are utterly regardless of the cause of humanity in the persons of two and a half millions of the people, and stand ready to betray, as they always have done, at the demand of the slaveholding power, the rights and interests of the North.

Resolved, That the anti-slavery enterprise has just cause to repudiate the Liberty party: first, on account of its new organization parentage; secondly, because it is under the control of those who have endeavored to destroy the broad platform of human rights; thirdly, because it directs attention from, and thereby gives security to, the bulwarks of slavery; namely, "the American churches"; fourthly, because it is composed mainly of those who are guilty of sustaining, by their countenance and co-operation, a pro-slavery church and priesthood; fifthly, because it is a misapplication of the time, means, and energies of abolitionists, which, instead of being devoted to electioneering purposes, should be consecrated to the use of those weapons, and the dissemination of that truth, which are mighty, through God, to the overthrow of every strong hold of iniquity; and, lastly, because it is a reliance on brute force, and not on moral power, and the substitution of worldly maneuvering for faith in the living God.

All the agents had left the village, except Gay and Miss Kelley, both of whom spoke to these resolutions.

The third resolution on the church was taken up, it being desired by some persons present that those

COMMUNICATIONS.

LANCASTER, March 12, 1844.

DEAR FRIEND:

Enclosed is a report of the proceedings of the Convention at New Braintree. You know something, I suppose, of the character of this town. It is one, which I had long wished to visit. I had heard of it as noted for some of its agricultural products, for its rich soil, and the beauty of its villages. The last had an attraction for me, but still more did I wish to visit a people, of whom almost pastoral life I had heard; whose quiet life, removed from the pomp and circumstance, and evil of cities and larger towns, lent a sort of political charm to New Braintree. An anti-slavery convention is not the best thing to take into a town, when you want to see the people in a state of quietude; it does not show the political side of any community, if it has one; but we felt that we had among a peculiar people, when we found a large audience collected to hear us, chiefly no doubt from curiosity, but willing to hear and judge for themselves, as the audience had not been presented to them before, except in a single lecture, several years since. We were treated with the utmost kindness and courtesy, and had large and attentive audiences through a meeting of two and a half days. There are some young people there, of noble spirits, and from them, as well as their elders, I trust an anti-slavery character will be given to New Braintree, in addition to the other characteristics which so deservedly are attributed to her.

Massachusetts Legislature.

In the House of Representatives on the 8th inst. On motion of Mr. Stevenson, the resolves concerning Texas were taken up.

Mr. Bowtell, of Groton, supported his motion, that the House rescind from their amendment.

Mr. Page, of New Bedford, objected. If he consented to the amendment, he would do it directly, and in a way that could not be compensated.

M. Sloan, of Boston, could not in conscience do anything that would imply a censure upon our Senators in Congress. He would not give his vote upon mere newspaper report of what was said and of what was not said. He had not the proper evidence before him to act upon. He hoped the House would adhere to its amendment; if not, he should be compelled to vote against the resolves.

Yours, S. H. GAY.

Convention at New Braintree.

MARCH 9th. The meeting was held in the town hall, Dr. Martin in the chair. Opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisk.

The following resolution was offered by S. H. Gay, and discussed by the mover and Miss Kelley:

Resolved, That American slavery is a positive sin, under all circumstances—an embodiment of the highest crimes—a system of outrage and cruel wrong against man—an insult to the majesty of the Most High; and our duty, as men and as Christians, demands its immediate abolition.

Voted, That all persons be requested to participate in the deliberations and decisions of this meeting.

Adjourned to meet at 6 1/2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Met according to adjournment.

The hall very crowded.

The following resolutions were offered by Dr. Hudson:

Resolved, That the chattel system is the "American system," inasmuch as it has been perpetuated and extended over thirteen States of this Union, by the power delegated to the South by the northern people; thereby constituting the northern people the slaveholders, and all of us upon newspaper reports, the generic value of which he perfectly understood.

Resolved, That the American churches and ecclesiastical bodies are responsible for all the blood and oppression connected with slavery; for all its invasion of Jehovah's laws, its imbruting, heathenish, licentious and damning influences upon the masters as well as slaves, and its corrupting and anti-christian influences upon the North; for they either own slaves, or apologize for, and sanctify the system, and thus constitute its great bulwarks, and are therefore no more worthy of the appellation of Christian, than the religious organization of the Mahomedans, Brahmins, or the Islanders of Madagascar.

The resolutions were discussed by Dr. Hudson, Messrs. Felton, Peebles, and Fisk. The question, "How shall we rid ourselves of the evil?" and "Why don't you go South?" were several times asked, and the discussion upon them was exceedingly animated.

Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Met according to adjournment.

The discussion of the previous evening was resumed, and participated in by Hudson, Felton, Peebles, Phillips of Boston, and Stacy. The first resolution was then passed.

The second resolution was spoken to by Phillips.

Adjourned to meet in the meeting-house, the hall not being large enough to accommodate the audience that was expected to gather in the afternoon and evening.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Met in the meeting-house at half-past 1 o'clock.

S. H. Gay offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That next to the religious influence of the people, slavery finds its main support in the political power of the North, which has been, from the inception of the government up to the present moment, prostituted to this purpose.

He respected our Senators as long as they were men—but when they did not behave like men, he thought it high time that he spoke to them. He spoke to them, to mistake reports in the newspapers, to mistaken reports in the newspapers. The gentleman from New Bedford thinks these resolves do not go far enough, and the gentlemen from Boston think they go too far.

He hoped the House would recede from its amendment. Our Representatives in Congress have behaved themselves like men—they have stood like rocks in the wide ocean—like beacons in the wide waste—but our Senators did not dare to rise, when the fame, and honor, and integrity of Massachusetts were at stake. He had no objection to the amendment, but when the people are to be bound by law, and the legislative assembly wherein they have no representatives, their will must be ascertained by manifestations from themselves.

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Resolved, That the anti-slavery enterprise has just cause to repudiate the Liberty party: first, on account of its new organization parentage; secondly, because it is under the control of those who have

endeavored to destroy the countenance and reputation of the church, and thereby give it a bad name; and, lastly, because it is a reliance on brute force, and not on moral power, and the substitution of worldly maneuvering for faith in the living God.

On Sunday, Foster and Remond lectured in the first church in Hanson, to a crowded assembly.

On Sabbath evening, arrangements were made for friend Remond to lecture in the large meeting-house at South Abington, a place where anti-slavery sentiments have not made much progress. The evening was beautiful, and when Remond entered the house, it was handsomely filled with an intelligent and respectful audience. After a silence of a few moments, a hymn was read by friend Remond,

and sung by the choir, which was very large. After it was passed by a considerable majority.

The resolution on the Whig and Democratic parties was also passed. Adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at the usual hour.

The following resolutions were offered:

Capital Punishment.

We had hoped to find room, in our present number, for some strictures upon the disgraceful manner in which this immensely important subject was treated by the House of Representatives; but they must lie over till next week. The report of the majority of the committee, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, was adopted. When the chairman, Mr. Newhall of Saugus, rose in support of the minority report, proposing the abolition of the gallows, the behaviour of a large portion of the members was highly reprehensible, and one of them acted the part of a blackguard. Mr. N. made a long and able speech, but no one had either the courage or candor to reply to him—the yeas and nays were refused to be ordered—the previous question was sprung, and human life treated as though it were of much less importance than a bill for the planting and propagating of oysters. We have commenced, on our last page, the publication of the Minority Report, drawn up by Mr. Newhall—a Report which embodies more of the spirit of the gospel, and exhibits a more reverent regard for the christian standard, we verily believe, than any Report ever before submitted to any legislative assembly in the world.

Collections.

Made by the Agents of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, per their Treasurer, Abby Kelley's account to March 1, 1844.

In Hopkinton—

Benj. Phillips 50c, L. H. Bowker 5, Moses E. A. White 7; and will take place as follows:

Foxboro—Friday and Saturday, 22d and 23d.

Medway—Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th.

Wrentham—Wednesday and Thursday, 27th and 28th.

Milford—

Pearly Hunt 1, A. J. Ballou 4, Wm. Hall 50c, C. A. Blinn 75c, S. B. Holbrook 25c, M. Jackson 2c, P. F. Wood 1, A. Cobb 50c, C. Chapin 25, E. Wright 10c.

W. B. Bliss 1, S. Bicknell 30c, A. Chapman 1, Hall 50c,

G. Bates 25c, W. T. Russell 25c, T. Leonard 50c, Levi Taylor 1, G. W. Howard 25c, Mrs. Adams 25c,

Z. Thayer 25c, C. Price 50c, A. Friend 50c,

Adin Ballou 1, D. S. Godfrey 1, C. K. Scribner 50c,

E. D. Draper 6 1/2, A. Friend 60c, H. B. Cleaveland 15c,

N. Aldrich 25c, S. S. Brown 25c, H. Fish 50c,

Dr. Sammuel 25c, Mr. Whitney 25c, Mr. McCall 75c,

A. Haynes 50c, O. Ballou 25c, Mr. Mayhew 1, C. Thayer 17c, S. Albee 25c, L. Hero 25c, Mrs. Beals 25c,

L. Chapin 25c, I. Chapin 25c, S. Bicknell 50c,

C. Leland 25c, M. Willard 25c, S. Parkhurst 25c,

N. Holbrook 16c, J. S. Claffin 50c, Mr. Montague 25c,

Mr. Thayer 25c, Ira Id 1, friends 3 27,

S. D. Whitney 25c, contributions at Convention 15c,

E. Hammond 50c, C. Whitney 25c, friends 1 50,

Contributions in Mendon, 5 50, C. Bullock, Waterford, 12,

I. L. Smith, P. Brown 25c, D. Boutell, 25c,

R. Jones 25c, friends 62, contributions in Southbridge 2 43,

Dea. Henshaw, W. Brookfield, 62c, W. Livermore, Spencer, 50c,

Wm. Doane, Spencer, 15c, contributions in do. 3 45,

Total, \$98 90

MARRIED—In this city, on Sunday last, at the Bulfinch-street church, by the Rev. Mr. Gray, Mr. Franklin O. Howard, of North Bridgewater, to Miss Helen M. Davis, of Boston.

IP We acknowledge a very bountiful slice of the wedding-cake, and our best wishes are for the wedded happiness of the married couple.

In Belfast, (Me.) Feb 21, 1844, Mrs. Rhoda Hall, formerly of Exeter, N. H., aged 74 years.
For many years, she lived the life of a Christian. As a mother, she was tender and affectionate. The exemplary life she lived was in accordance with the profession she made; and although her exit from this world was sudden, yet she was prepared and ready to depart, and died in the full triumphs of faith, praising God for the religion of Jesus Christ. Let me die the death of the righteous, that my last end may be like his.—Communicated.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

A quarterly meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society will be held in the Christian meeting-house, Essex, on Thursday (Fast day) and Friday, April 4th and 5th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The friends of Essex bid us welcome the abolitionists of the county to the Convention, and their hospitality.

There is a strong rallying of the anti-slavery host. Come one, come all, and celebrate an acceptable fast before the Lord, by undoing the heavy burdens and letting the oppressed go free.

MARY P. KENNY, Sec'y.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

The Plymouth County A. S. Society will hold their next quarterly meeting at South Abington (in Rev. D. Power's church,) on Wednesday, April 4th, 1844. Meeting will commence at 10 o'clock. Let the friends in the county so arrange their business as to be present. We trust we shall have an interesting meeting. An invitation is given to all, without distinction of sect or party, to meet with us, and take part in our deliberations.

SAMUEL DYER, Sec.

Abington, March 12th, 1844.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The present course of exercises will close on Tuesday evening, March 26th, with an exhibition by the Education Class. To commence at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. A. BATTISTE, Sec.

To Abolitionists AND FRIENDS IN GENERAL.

JOHN P. COBURN,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has removed from No. 8 Brattle-street, to

51 Cornhill and 24 Brattle-street, Where he continues his same line of business, with an addition, viz:

CLOTHING,

Cut and made in the neatest and most fashionable style. He has also made considerable pains to select a large number of articles, which will give him an opportunity to cutting only. He has also an assortment of the most fashionable CLOTHES, viz: Broadcloths, Cassimines, Donskins, Twmonds, as well as VESTINGS of the latest style, all of which he will make up in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms, and will take GENTLEMEN'S OFF-CAST GARMENTS in pay, or part pay.

Please give him a call, if you wish to be used well and get the worth of your money.

J. P. COBURN would furthermore inform the public, that he has made extensive arrangements, and is prepared to execute any amount of Clothing on the above lines.

March 22.

JOHN P. COBURN, DEALER IN CLOTHES,

Has removed from No. 8 to No. 24 Brattle-street, and No. 51 Cornhill, and has on hand, a large assortment of new and second-hand

CLOTHING,

Viz: Surcots, Frock and Dress Coats, Pantaloons and Vests of every description, class for cash.

The highest price paid for gentlemen's off-cast Garments. Also, clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest and most thorough manner, at short notice.

Garments exchanged on the most reasonable terms.

Boarding-House FOR GENTLEMEN OR LADIES.

MRS. J. WRIGHT

Has opened a Boarding-house, No. 2 Bulloch-st, for the accommodation of gentlemen or ladies. The best attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience.

THE LIBERTOR.

Convention at Framingham.

This Convention was held on the 6th and 7th instant. Scarcely any of the inhabitants of the place attended, (in consequence of the scandalous imputations cast upon it, in advance, by the Rev. David Brigham,) except a gang of profligate rowdies, who appeared in defense of the said Brigham in particular, and of the churches generally. Francis Jackson, of Boston, was called to the chair, and W. L. Garrison acted as secretary. The following are the resolutions that were discussed on the occasion, by Henry Clay, Jr. and Jas. N. Buffum of Lynn, Frederick Douglass, Lansford Lane, and W. L. Garrison:

Fall River—Thursday and Friday, 21st and 22d. New-Bedford—Saturday and Sunday, 23d and 24th. Taunton—Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th. Pawtucket—Friday and Saturday, 29th and 30th. Norton—Monday and Tuesday, April 1st and 2d. Essex—Thursday and Friday, April 4th and 5th. Rockport—Saturday and Monday, 6th and 8th. Beverly—Tuesday and Wednesday, 9th and 10th. Salem—Thursday and Friday, 11th and 12th. Newburyport—Saturday and Monday, 13th and 15th. Amesbury Mills—Tuesday, 16th. Bradford—Wednesday and Thursday, 17th and 18th. Andover, (South Parish)—Friday, 19th.

IP Abby Kelley will lecture at New-Bedford on the evening of Friday the 22d, and attend the Convention there.

Conventions in Middlesex and Norfolk will be attended by Parker Pillsbury, Frederick Douglass, and W. A. White; and will take place as follows:

Foxboro—Friday and Saturday, 22d and 23d. Medway—Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th. Wrentham—Wednesday and Thursday, 27th and 28th.

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POETRY.

The following picture of the religion of the South is 'true to the life,' without caricature, and without the slightest exaggeration. It was drawn several years before the present anti-slavery agitation began, by a Methodist preacher, who have been told, who, while residing at the South, had an opportunity to see slaveholding morals and manners with his own eyes. It has been published some two or three times in our columns; but we have been requested to publish it again, as a portrait that ought to be kept constantly before the people.

SLAVEHOLDERS PARODY.

Come, saints and sinners, hear me tell!
How pious priests whip Jack and Nell,
And women buy, and children sell,
And preach all sinners down to hell,
And sing of heavenly union.

They'll beat and be, done like goats,
Gore down black sheep, and strain at moles,
Array their backs in fine black coats,
Then seize their negroes by their throats,
And choke for heavenly union.

They'll church you, if you sip a dram;
And dann you, if you steal a lamb;
Yet rob old Tony, Dolly and Sam
Of human-right, and breed, and ham;
Kidnapper's heavenly union.

They'll talk of heaven and Christ's reward,
And bind His image with a cord,
And scold, and swing the lash abhor'd,
And sell their brother in the Lord,
To hand-cuff'd heavenly union.

They'll read and sing a sacred song;
And make a prayer both loud and long,
And teach the right, and do the wrong,
Hailing the brother, sister throng,
With words of heavenly union.

We wonder how such saints can sing,
Or praise the Lord upon the wing,
Who roar, and scold, and whip, and sting,
And to their slaves and mammon cling,
In guilty conscience union.

They'll raise tobacco, corn and rye,
And drive, and thieve, and cheat, and lie,
And lay up treasures in the sky,
By making switch and cowshin fly,
In hope of heavenly union.

They'll crack old Tony on the scull,
And preach and roar like Bashan bull,
Or bray ass, of mischief full—
They seize old Jacob by the wool,
And pull for heavenly union.

A roaring, ranting, sleek man-thief,
Who lived on mutton, veal and beef,
And never would afford relief,
To ready sable sons of grief,
Was big with heavenly union.

'Love not the world,' the preacher said,
And winked his eye, and shook his head—
He seized on Tom, and Dick, and Ned,
Cut short their meat, and clothes, and bread,
Yet still loved heavenly union.

Another preacher whining spoke
Of one whose heart for sinners broke—
He tied old Nanny to an oak,
And drew the blood at every stroke,
And pray'd for heavenly union.

Two others op'd their iron jaws,
And waved their children-stealing paws;
There sat their children in gaw-gaws;
By smiting negro's backs and maws,
They keep up heavenly union.

All good from Jack another takes,
And entertains their sirs and rakes.
Who dress as sleek as glossy snakes,
And cram their mouths with sweeten'd cakes,
And this goes down for union.

From the Christian Reflector.
THE PEACE-MAKER.'

The question discussing: 'Shall Britain, or we, The acres possess that fringe your South sea?' To pen diplomatic, the Englishman runs; His logic raw Jonathan shows in his guns.

Invention was taxed and 'an argument' made; That cruelty shamed in its murderous trade; 'With right or with wrong we'll have nothing to do, For Oregon's ours if the Peace-maker's true.'

Keel! swiftest of all that in bribe ever dips— Deck! proudest among our American ship— Receive the munition! and bid her in thunder Proclaim that we will not, we cannot knock under.

And hasten, ye gentlemen! hasten, ye fair! Be senators, Captains and Citizens there; For, lo! that our Peace-maker's more than a boast, The Head of the Nation will prove in a toast.

But Woman! soft Woman! her bosom the throne Of pity, will she the poor pageantry own? O yes, where are spangles, she has no dress, And the sex, like the peacock, is dazzled with red.

The Peace-maker's spoke—and the men of our pride Sank down in their crimson, and instantly died: She gave in her prowess, of battle a speech, And made of our noblest and wisest a wreck.

And therefore, survivors! complain of your friend? She was formed for destruction, and answered her end;

Ber's days were not many—she killed but a few; And are not those sufferers sufficient for you?

O grieve ye, when bursting her sides out for vent, Her wrath was not rather on Englishmen spent? What a pity those splinters of death were not hurled, Where in conflict our cannon confronted the world!

Then the rough hurtling iron that rained as from hell, Would have slain, not a brother, but foe as it fell; And who of the glory can reckon the sum? One shot gathers up at the tap of the drum:

The tears of the orphan, the groans of the wife, Then were matters of course, for such follow the strife;

And who could be deeply distressed at the woes That war might inflict on our National foes?

Ye sage—ye children! in things that concern Humanity's rights, 'tis time that ye learn; Ye have felt in your madness of folly the rod— Be wise! and believe it the voice of a God.

If 'War is the pestle,' or has been, 'of kings,' Let their truculent subjects reap duly its stings; But for us—free from thrones—shall we always be ruled?

By men whom Ambition has ever beseeched?

SONNET.

Mrs. HOROWELL.

Go to thy bed down, but as the storm Of winter rage, oh! forget not those, Round whose unshiel'd head that tempest blows; And as those own a pillow'd soft and warm, Lulling to gentle slumbers, let the prayer Of natural pity move thee for the poor.

Who wander outcasts from the rich man's door, And shiver in the bleak and midnight air; Whose fate is death or famine. Their will rise When morning dawns, unto a happy life;

But even existence is to them a strife, And they are shut from home's soft sympathies. Oh! seek them! save them! so shall heaven repay With auster dreams thy night, with heavenlier hopes thy day.

MORE REFORMATORY.

Clerical Defence of the Gallows.

Although very unwell, and unfit to write, I can hardly forbear to make some remarks in regard to the position which has been recently taken, in respect to Capital Punishment, by our quondam friends, Messrs. Phelps, Colver, Lovitt, and others. That they should seize any fair opportunity to make demonstrations of hostility against their old friends, and the cause from which it was so expedient for them to apostatize, is not very strange; but it is strange and surprising that professed Christians, affecting to hold murder in abhorrence, should advocate in our Legislature the perpetuity of a law, which, in its effects, inflicts death not on those alone who are guilty of murder, but also on all who may, on trial, be declared guilty, by juries, the fallibility of whose decisions has been made most woefully manifest.

It must be that these gentlemen do know that innocent blood has been shed by such juries, and necessarily must be shed, so long as the law continues; and yet, so anxious are they that the work of vengeance and recompence should not rest with Him to whom alone it belongs, that they volunteer and come out uncalled for, to take on themselves the fearful responsibility. The prophecy, that 'all who take the sword shall perish with the sword,' has no terror for them, because, probably, they see not its fulfillment in the present world. They make it very apparent, that their swords are not yet beaten into ploughshares, and that if the first disciples had been at all like them, there would have been no occasion for our Saviour to give to Pilate the reasons why his servants would not fight.

Their zeal in this matter reminds me of a similar disposition, manifested in and about Bennington, Vermont, some twenty or thirty years ago. A certain Russell Colvin, residing in that vicinity, had been brutally threatened by his brother-in-law, Jesus and Stephen Bourne; soon after which, he disappeared, and was gone, no one knew whither. He had been gone about eight years, when an old lady, residing in that neighborhood, dreamt three nights successively, that, under a certain tree, lay buried the bones of said Colvin, murdered by his brothers-in-law aforesaid. This occasioned a digging about the tree, when bones were found, which, by some physicians, were declared to be human bones, and which others declared were not human bones. The swinging spirit never sleeps very soundly, and this was quite enough to wake it up.

Messengers were immediately despatched in pursuit of the Bournes, who, in that time, had also removed from the place. They were apprehended; brought to Bennington, examined, and committed for trial. Here it was generally thought there was a special Providence in thus bringing the culprits to justice.

The prisoners, poor and ignorant, had never had many friends; and now, in their greatest need, apparently none. There appeared to be an awful tide against them. All about them were stern countenances; few sinners who could commiserate with sinners; all, all, pious and stern. Their nights must have been sleepless, and, probably, their weak minds greatly uneasified and unsettled thereby. This probably inclined them to receive advice, which they ought to have rejected, and to confide where they had reason to distrust.

They were advised to confess—were told that if they would do this, a petition to the Governor for pardon would be presented, and probably granted; but if they refused to confess, their cases would prove hopeless. Thus beset, Stephen was so demoralized that he actually did confess—did sign a written circumstantial confession. Afterwards, when on trial, however, the Judge very properly charged the jury to pay no regard to this confession. They, nevertheless, brought in a verdict, declaring him guilty. Jesus was acquitted. When the Judge proceeded to pronounce sentence upon him, it so bereft the poor fellow of strength, that the officers were obliged to convey him back to prison in a state of utter helplessness. He there protested that he was as innocent as the child unborn. It was long before any one would give heed to his protestations. At length, however, a humane gentleman called to see him, who, having listened to his story, was inclined to believe that it was possible, if not probable, that Colvin might still be living. He immediately wrote an article for the papers, describing as well as he could the person and eccentric habits of Colvin, giving his reasons for believing it possible that he might be found living in some part of the country, and requesting the editors of papers generally to copy and give currency to the article, that they might, if innocent, escape the dreadfulness of the gallows.

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